1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal



natives in their huts ſo much as the lice and fleas; the women ſuffer moſt from the former, by wearing very long, and ſometimes falſe hair. Mr. *Steller* was told, that near the ſea is found an inſect that reſembles a louſe, which working itſelf through the ſkin into the fleſh is never to be cured, unleſs by cutting the creature intirely out; and that the fiſhers are very much afraid of them.

It is remarkable that in *Kamtſchatka* there are neither frogs, toads, nor ſerpents. Lizards, indeed, are numerous enough, which the natives look upon as ſpies ſent from the infernal powers for information, and to foretel their death: therefore they are very careful whenever they find them to cut them into ſmall pieces, that they may never carry back news to the power which ſent them; and if it happens that the animal eſcapes alive, it throws them into the greateſt grief and deſpair, as they expect every hour to die, which indeed ſometimes happens from their own fear and deſpondency, and then ſerves to confirm the ſuperſtition to others.

## CHAP. XII.

### *Of the* TIDES *in the* Penſchinſka *Sea and Eaſtern Ocean.*

IT might perhaps appear ſufficient to ſay, that the tides are agreeable in theſe ſeas to what are obſerved in others; but as I made ſome obſervations which appeared to me new, I think it proper to communicate them.

It is a known rule in general, that the ebb and flood happen twice in the natural day, and that the tides are higheſt about the new and full moon: however, I do not recollect that it has been obſerved that the ebbs and floods are not equal here, or that they do

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal



142 puniſhment. Although in outward appearance they reſemble the other inhabitants of *Siberia*, yet the *Kamtſchadales* differ in this, that their faces are not ſo long as the other *Siberians'*, their cheeks ſtand more out, their teeth are thick, their mouth large, their ſtature middling, and their ſhoulders broad, particularly thoſe people who inhabit the ſea coaſt.

515 Their manner of living is ſlovenly to the laſt degree; they never
302 waſh their hands nor face, nor cut their nails; they eat out of the
264 ſame diſh with the dogs, which they never waſh; every thing about them ſtinks of fiſh; they never comb their heads, but both men and women plait their hair in two locks, binding the ends with ſmall ropes: when any hair ſtarts out, they ſow it with threads to make it lie cloſe; by this means they have ſuch a quantity of lice that they can ſcrape them off by handfuls, and they are naſty enough even to eat them. Thoſe that have not natural hair ſufficient wear falſe locks, ſometimes as much as weigh ten pounds, which makes their heads look like a hay-cock.

962 They have extraordinary notions of God, of ſins, and good
181 actions. Their chief happineſs conſiſts in idleneſs and ſatisfying
517 their natural luſts and appetites; theſe incline them to ſinging,
554 dancing, and relating of love ſtories Their greateſt unhappineſs
157 or trouble is the want of theſe amuſements: they ſhun this by all methods, even at the hazard of their lives, for they think it more eligible to die than to lead a life that is diſagreeable to them; which opinion frequently leads them to ſelf-murder. This was ſo common after the conqueſt, that the *Ruſſians* had great difficulty to put a ſtop to it. They are chiefly employed in providing what is abſolutely neceſſary for the preſent, and take no care for the future. They have no notion of riches, fame, or honour; therefore covetouſneſs, ambition, and pride, are unknown among them. On the other hand, they are careleſs, luſtful, and
578 cruel: theſe vices occaſion frequent quarrels and wars among them ſometimes

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal



the covering of their feet and legs. The women have an under- 291
garment which they commonly wear at home in the houſe, con-
ſiſting of breeches and waiſtcoat ſewed together. The breeches
are wide, like thoſe of the *Dutch* ſkippers, and tie below the knee;
the waiſtcoat is wide above, and drawn round with a ſtring.
The ſummer habits are made of dreſſed ſkins without hair; their
winter garment is made of deer or ſtone-ram ſkins with the
hair on. The undreſs or houſhold habit of the men is a girdle
of leather, with a bag before, and likewiſe a leathern apron to
cover them behind: theſe girdles are ſewed with hair of different
colours. The *Kamtſchadales* uſed formerly to go a hunting and 291
fiſhing during the ſummer in this dreſs; but now this faſhion is 177
changed, and below their girdles they wear linen ſhirts, which
they buy from the *Ruſſians*.

The covering of their feet and legs is made of ſkins of different 291
ſorts; in the ſummer time during the rains, they wear the ſkins
of ſeals with the hair outwards; but their moſt common covering
is the ſkin of the legs of the rein-deer, and ſometimes of
the legs of other beaſts, the ſhaggieſt they can find, to preſerve
them againſt the cold. But the fineſt buſkins, which both the 292
Coſſacks and *Kamtſchadales* uſe in their greateſt dreſs, are made 584
in the following manner: the ſole is of white ſeal-ſkin, the upper
part of fine dyed leather, the hind quarters of white dog-skin;
what comes round the legs is of dreſſed leather or dyed ſeal-
skins: the upper parts are embroidered. Theſe buskins are ſo
extraordinary, that if a batchelor is obſerved to wear them he is
immediately concluded to be upon a ſcheme of courtſhip.

They wear the ſame ſort of caps as the people of *Jakutſki*. 291
In the ſummer they have a ſort of hats of birch bark tied about 171
their head: the *Kuriles* uſe in the ſummer time caps made of
platted graſs. The women's head-dreſs is the perukes that we 293
formerly mentioned; and theſe were ſo dear to them, that when 177
they

l: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal



302 they came to be Chriſtians they were with difficulty prevailed
177 upon to quit this dreſs for one more decent: however, at preſent
291 round the *Ruſs* ſettlements all is intirely changed, the women wearing ſhirts, ruffles, waiſtcoats, caps and ribbands; which change nobody now complains of, except the very old people. The women do all their work in mittins: they formerly never waſhed their faces, but now they uſe both white and red paint; for white paint they make uſe of a rotten wood, and for red a ſea plant *, which they boil in ſeals' fat, and rubbing their cheeks with it make them very red. They dreſs moſt in the winter time, eſpecially when they either receive or pay viſits.

435 The common cloaths for a *Kamtſchadale* and his family will not coſt him leſs than an hundred rubles, for the coarſeſt worſted ſtockings, which coſt in *Ruſſia* 20 kopeeks, cannot be bought here for leſs than a ruble; and all other things are ſold in the ſame proportion. The *Kuriles* are more able to buy good cloaths than the *Kamtſchadales*, for they can purchaſe for one ſea beaver as much as the *Kamtſchadales* can for twenty foxes, and one beaver coſts the *Kuriles* no more trouble than five foxes do the *Kamtſchadales*; for he muſt be a good hunter who catches more than ten foxes in the winter, and a *Kurili* thinks himſelf unlucky if he doth not catch three beavers in the ſeaſon; beſides which great numbers are thrown upon the ſhore by ſtorms,

* Fucus marinus abietis forma. Pinus maritima, ſeu fucus teres. Doop. Append. 326. Ray Linn.

CHAP.

29:Cochrane T-2 (1821-22) 1824 Kamchadal



291
237
132
134
231

the inhabitants make their parkas and all their warm clothing, which are also exceedingly comfortable and beautiful. The climate of the islands resembles that of St. Peter and St. Paul's. The soil is generally good, producing fine pastures. On the first isle there was formerly an abundance of cattle, but now only two cows remain.

133
161
651
R
177
.65

The second island, about ninety miles from the first, has seven yourtes, with thirty-five males and forty-two females, paying tribute for itself and the fourteenth isle, nominally, thirty-five sea-otters; that is, twenty-three foxes and one hundred and fifty roubles. The fourteenth isle has three yourtes, fifteen males, and seventeen females. Of the intermediate islands, and those beyond the fourteenth, I could obtain but very little information; the whole are evidently volcanic productions, and are supposed to have been separated by some violent convulsion of nature from the peninsula of Kamtchatka. The islands, which are lofty and bold, are said to be without rivers, nor are there any harbours known. It is to be remembered, however, that they have been but very imperfectly surveyed. The inhabitants are supposed to be of the same origin as those of Kamtchatka, though they differ in the custom of wearing long beards, which was probably introduced among them by the Russians. Their dialect is the same with that of the inhabitants near Cape Lopatka; from whence baidares are frequently sent to the first and second isle, to bring the tribute and furs. [the Kurils--Analyst]

101
177
302
651
R
177
.65

A 304 175 [13]

/419 cont./

3. (cont.)
slovar' /Ainu-Russian Dictionary/, supplement to Uchen. Zap. Imp. Kazansk. Univ. 1875g., p. 33.

A 304 184

Rinsô (1808) (4) already noticed that the women there /420/ tattoo

4. "To-tats ki ko" (Siebold, Nippon, VII, p. 182).

themselves more feebly than those from Jesso and that in general this custom becomes less frequent there as one goes farther inland, that is, farther north from Aniwa. Finally, the same custom prevails among the Ainu of the Kurile Islands, and, indeed, according to Krascheninnikof (1), it extends to both sexes

A [113]

1. Krasheninnikov", "Opisanie zemli Kamchatki" (Polnoe sobranie putesh. po Rossii, Vol. II, St. Petersburg, 1819, p. 258).

there, but the men content themselves with blackening the middle of the lips, while the women tattoo themselves all around the mouth and also on the hands and arms almost up to the elbows.

K 302 [304]

It is very noteworthy that the ancient Italmen on Kamchatka, though surrounded by tribes among whom tattooing was a matter of course, did not themselves adhere to this habit, or bad habit, but only painted themselves white and red, which, before the arrival of the Russians, they practiced very heavily, "like monkeys," according to Steller, but later "much more moderately, in the fashion of the Cossack women" (2).

K [113] [386]

2. Steller, Beschreib. von dem Lande Kamschatka, p. 300. Krascheninnikof, op. cit., p. 68. To paint with white, the Italmen used either decayed wood or a naturally calcined mica which occurs here and there

K /420 cont./
302
[386]

2. (cont.)
in Kamchatka, but for painting with red, a seatang pulverized with fish oil or seal oil.

KK
304

Among the peoples living farther to the north and east, on the other hand, tattooing is again a locally customary practice. Among the Koryak, to be sure, it is limited to only the women and is not general even among them, where it begins with the wedding and new designs are added every year, so that, according to Ditmar's testimony, some old women look mottled all over as a consequence of the tattooing (3). The custom of

KK
[113]

3. Ditmar, "Ueber die Korjäken und die ihnen sehr nahe verwandten Tschuktschen /On the Koryak and the Very Closely Related Chukchee/" (Bull. de la classe hist. philol. de l'Acad. Impér. des sc. de St. Pétersb., Vol. XIII, p. 102; Mél. russes, Vol. III, p. 5).

C
304

The custom of tattooing is more generally widespread among the Chukchee, for among them it also extends to the girls from their ninth or tenth year on and even to some of the men. The latter, however, as a rule content themselves with only one or two short horizontal strokes above the root of the nose, a cross on each jaw, or the like, whereas the women tattoo more or less the entire face and the arms from the shoulder down to the wrist. According to Nordqvist (4), who has discussed this subject

C
[171]

C
[113]

4. "Bidrag till kännedomen om Tschuktscherna /Contribution to Knowledge about the Chukchee/" (Ymer, 1882, p. 38).

in detail and has published a few patterns of Chukchee tattooing, they correspond in the basic features to those that Dr. Stuxberg